

PIO

PINK. *n. f.* [*pince*, Fr. from *pink*, Dutch, an eye; whence the French word *œillet*.]

1. A small fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind.
In May and June come *pinks* of all sorts; especially the bluish *pink*. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. An eye; commonly a small eye: as, *pink-eyed*.
Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plump Bacchus, with *pink* eye,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shakespeare.*

3. Any thing supremely excellent. I know not whether from the flower or the eye, or a corruption of *pinacle*.
I am the very *pink* of courtesy. *Shakespeare. Rom. and Jul.*

4. A colour used by painters.
Pink is very susceptible of the other colours by the mixture; if you mix brown-red with it, you will make it a very earthy colour. *Dryden's Dufresney.*

5. [*Pingue*, Fr.] A kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship.
This *pink* is one of Cupid's carriers;
Give fire, she is my prize. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

6. A fish; the minnow.
To *PINK*, *v. a.* [*pink*, Dutch; from the noun.] To work in oy-
holes; to pierce in small holes.

A haberdasher's wife of small wit rail'd upon me, till her
pink'd porringer fell off her head. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

The sea-hedgehog is enclosed in a round shell, handsomely
wrought and *pink'd*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Happy the climate, where the beau
Wears the same suit for use and show;
And at a small expence your wife,
If once well *pink'd*, is cloath'd for life.

To *PINK*, *v. n.* [*pinken*, Dutch; from the noun.] To wink
with the eyes.

A hungry fox lay winking and *pinking*, as if he had fore
eyes. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

PIKMAKER. *n. f.* [*pin* and *make*.] He who makes pins.

PINNACE. *n. f.* [*pinasse*, Fr. *pinaccia*, Italian; *pinace*, Span.]
A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to
have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship.

Whilſt our *pinna* anchors in the downs,
Here ſhall they make their ranſom on the ſand. *Shakespeare.*

For fear of the Turks great fleet, he came by night in a
small *pinna* to the Rhodes. *Kneller's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

I ſent a *pinna* or poſt of advice, to make a diſcovery of
the coaſt, before I adventur'd my greater ſhip. *Spelman.*

Thus to ballaſt love,
I ſaw I had lov'd's *pinna* overfraught. *Donne.*

I diſcharg'd a bark, taken by one of my *pinna*s, coming
from cape Blanch. *Raleigh's Apology.*

A *pinna* anchors in a craggy bay.
Swift as a ſwallow ſweeps the liquid way,
The wing'd *pinna* ſhot along the ſea. *Pope.*

PINNACLE. *n. f.* [*pinacle*, Fr. *pinna*, Lat.]
1. A turret or elevation above the reſt of the building.
My letting ſome men go up to the *pinna* of the temple,
was a temptation to them to caſt me down headlong. *K. Char.*

He who deſires only heaven, laughs at that enchantment,
which engages men to climb a tottering *pinna*, where the
ſtanding is unſafe, and the fall deadly. *Decay of Piety.*

He took up ſhip-money where Noy left it, and, being a
judge, carried it up to that *pinna*, from whence he almoſt
broke his neck. *Clarendon.*

Some metropolis
With glistening ſpires and *pinna*s adorn'd. *Milton.*

2. A high ſpiring point.
The ſlipping tops of human ſtate,
The gilded *pinna*s of fate. *Cowley.*

PINNER. *n. f.* [*pinna* or *pinion*.]
1. The lappet of a head which flies looſe.
Her goodly countenance I've ſeen,
Set off with kerchief ſtarch'd, and *pinners* clean. *Gay.*

An antiquary will ſeem to mention a *pinner* or a night-rail,
but will talk on the vitta. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

2. A pinmaker. *Ainsworth.*

PINNOC. *n. f.* The tom-tit.
PINT. *n. f.* [*pinz*, Sax. *pinze*, Fr. *pinta*, low Lat.] Half a
quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid meaſure.

Well, you'll not believe me generous, till I crack half a
pint with you at my own charges. *Dryden.*

PINULES. *n. f.* In aſtronomy, the ſights of an aſtrolabe. *Diſt.*

PIONIER. *n. f.* [*pionier*, from *pion*, obſolete Fr. *pion*, accord-
ing to *Scaliger*, comes from *pes* for *pedis*, a foot ſoldier, who
was formerly employed in digging for the army. A *pionier*
imagines that the French borrowed *pionier*, which was alter-
wards called *pioneer*.] One whole buſineſs is to level the
road, throw up works, or ſink mines in military operations.

A worthy *pioneer*? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Three try new experiments, ſuch as themſelves think good;
theſe we call *pioneers* or miners. *Bacon.*

His *pioneers*
Even the paths, and make the highways plain. *Fairfax.*

PIP

Of labouring *pioneers*

A multitude with ſpades and axes arm'd,
To lay hills plain, fell woods or valleys fill. *Milton.*

The Romans, after the death of Tiberius, ſent thither an
army of *pioneers* to demolish the buildings, and deſtroy the
beauties of the iſland. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

PIONING. *n. f.* Works of *pioneers*. *Seyfer.*

PIONY. *n. f.* [*paonia*, Lat.] A large flower. See *PEONY*.

PIOUS. *adj.* [*pius*, Lat. *pious*, Fr.]
1. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly;
religious; ſuch as is due to ſacred things.

Pious awe that fear'd to have offended. *Milton.*

2. Careful of the duties of near relation.
As he is not called a juſt father, that educates his children
well, but *pious*; ſo that prince, who defends and well rules
his people, is religious. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Where was the martial brother's *pious* care?
Condemn'd perhaps ſome foreign ſhore to tread. *Pope.*

3. Practiſed under the appearance of religion.
I ſhall never gratify ſightfulneſs with any finiſter thoughts
of all whom *pious* frauds have ſeduced. *King Charles.*

PIOUSLY. *adv.* [*piously*.] In a *pious* manner; religiously;
with regard; ſuch as is due to ſacred things.

The prime act and evidence of the chriſtian hope is, to
ſet indifferently and *piously* to the performance of that condi-
tion, on which the promiſe is made. *Hammond.*

See lion-hearted Richard, with his force
Drawn from the North, to Jury's hallow'd plains; *Phillips.*

Piously valiant.
This martial preſent *piously* deſign'd,
The loyal city give their beſt-lov'd king. *Dryden.*

Let freedom never perſh in your hands!
But *piously* tranſmit it to your children. *Addiſon's Cat.*

PIP. *n. f.* [*pippe*, Dutch; *pepie*, Fr. deduced by *Skinner* from
pituita; but probably coming from *pipio* or *pipilo*, on account
of the complaining cry.]

1. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle
that grows on the tip of their tongues.

When murrain reigns in hogs or ſheep,
And chickens languish of the *pip*. *Hudibras.*

2. A ſpot on the cards. I know not from what original, unleſs
from *pipis*, painting; in the country, the pictured or court
cards are called *pipis*.

When our women fill their imaginations with *pipis* and
counters, I cannot wonder at a new-born child, that was
marked with the five of clubs. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To *PIP*, *v. a.* [*pipie*, Lat.] To chirp or cry as a bird.

It is no unſrequent thing to hear the chick *pip* and cry in the
egg, before the ſhell be broken. *Boyle.*

PIPE. *n. f.* [*pipe*, Welſh; *pipe*, Saxon.]

1. Any long hollow body; a tube.
The veins unſill'd, our blood is cold, and then
We pow'd upon the mornings are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've ſtuff'd
Theſe *pipes*, and theſe conveyances of blood
With wine and feedings, we have ſuppl'd ſouls. *Shakespeare.*

The part of the *pipe*, which was loweſtmoſt, will become
higher; ſo that water aſcends by deſcending. *Wilkins.*

It has many ſprings breaking out of the ſides of the hills,
and vaſt quantities of wood to make *pipes* of. *Addiſon.*

An animal, the nearer it is to its original, the more *pipes*
it hath, and as it advanceth in age, ſtill fewer. *Arbutnot.*

2. A tube of clay through which the ſmoke of tobacco is drawn
into the mouth.

Try the taking of fumes by *pipes*, as in tobacco and other
things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

His ancient *pipe* in ſtable dy'd,
And half unſmoak'd lay by his ſide. *Swift.*

My husband's a ſot,
With his *pipe* and his pot. *Swift.*

3. An inſtrument of hand muſick.
I have known, when there was no muſick with him but the
drum and the ſife, and now had he rather hear the taber and
the *pipe*. *Shakespeare.*

The ſolemn *pipe* and dulcimer.
The thrill found of a ſmall rural *pipe*. *Reſurrex.*

Was entertainment for the infant ſtage.
There is no reaſon, why the ſound of a *pipe* ſhould leave
traces in their brains. *Locke.*

4. The organs of voice and reſpiration; as, the wind-*pipe*.
The exerciſe of ſinging openeth the breaſt and *pipe*. *Pan.*

5. The key of the voice.
My throat of war be turn'd,
Which quired with my drum, into a *pipe*. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

Small as an eunuch.
An office of the exchequer.
That office of her majeſty's exchequer, we, by a metaphor,
call the *pipe*, becauſe the whole receipt is finally conveyed
into it by the means of divers ſmall *pipes* or quills, as water
into a cittern. *Bacon.*

PIQ

7. [*Peep*, Dutch; *pipe*, Fr.] A liquid meaſure containing two
hogſheads.

I think I ſhall drink in *pipe* wine with Falſtaff; I'll make
him dance. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

To *PIPE*, *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To play on the *pipe*.
Merry Michael the Corniſh poet *pip'd* thus upon his oaten
pipe for merry England. *Camden's Remains.*

We have *pip'd* unto you, and you have not danced. *Mat.*

In ſinging, as in *piping*, you excel.
Gaming goats, and ſleazy ſlocks,
And lowing herds, and *piping* ſwains,
Come dancing to me. *Swift.*

2. To have a ſtroll found.
His big manly voice,
Turning again toward childiſh treble, *pipes*
And whiſtles in his found. *Shakespeare. As You like it.*

PIPER, *n. f.* [*from pipe*.] One who plays on the *pipe*.
Pipers and trumpeters ſhall be heard no more in thee. *Rev.*

PIPETREE, *n. f.* The lilac tree.

PIPING, *adj.* [*from pipe*.] This word is only uſed in low
language.]

1. Weak; feeble; ſickly: from the weak voice of the ſick.
I, in this weak *piping* time of peace,
Have no delight to paſs away the time,
Unleſs to ſpy my ſhadow in the fun. *Shakespeare.*

2. Hot; boiling: from the found of any thing that boils.

PIPKIN, *n. f.* [*diminutive of pipe*, a large veſſel.] A ſmall
earthen boiler.

A *pipkin* there like Homer's tripod walks.
Some officer might give conſent. *Pope.*

To a large cover'd *pipkin* in his tent. *King.*

PIPPIN, *n. f.* [*pippen*, Dutch. *Skinner*.] A ſharp apple.
Pippins take their name from the ſmall ſpots or *pips* that
uſually appear on the ſides of them: ſome are called *stone*
pippins from their obdurateness; ſome *Kentish pippins*, be-
cauſe they agree well with that ſoil; others French *pippins*,
having their original from France, which is the beſt bearer
of any of theſe *pippins*; the Holland *pippin* and the ruſſet
pippin, from its ruſlet hue; but ſuch as are diſtinguiſhed by
the names of grey and white *pippins* are of equal goodneſs:
they are generally a very pleaſant fruit and of good juice,
but ſtender bearers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

You ſhall ſee mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will
eat a laſt year's *pippin* of my own grafting. *Shakespeare.*

At ſupper entertain yourſelf with a *pippin* roaſted. *Harvey.*

The ſtory of the *pippin*-woman, I look upon as fabulous.
Addiſon's Spectator, N^o 247.

His foaming tuſks let ſome large *pippin* grace,
Or midſt thoſe thund'ring ſpears an orange place. *King.*

This *pippin* ſhall another trial make;
See from the core two kernels brown I take. *Gay.*

PIQUANT, *adj.* [*piquant*, French.]

1. Pricking; piercing; ſtimulating.
There are vaſt mountains of a transparent rock extremely
ſolid, and as *piquant* to the tongue as ſalt. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Sharp; tart; pungent; ſevere.
Some think their wits aſleep, except they dart out ſome-
what that is *piquant*, and to the quick: that is a vein that
would be bridled; and men ought to find the difference be-
tween ſaltneſs and bitterneſs. *Bacon's Essays.*

Men make their ralleries as *piquant* as they can to wound
the deeper. *Government of the Tongue.*

PIQUANCY, *n. f.* [*from piquant*.] Sharpneſs; tartneſs.

PIQUANTLY, *adv.* [*from piquant*.] Sharply; tartly.
A ſmall miſtake may leave upon the mind the laſting me-
mory of having been *piquantly*, though wittily taunted. *Locke.*

PIQUE, *n. f.* [*piquer*, French.]

1. An ill will; an offence taken; petty malevolence.
He had never any leaſt *pique*, difference or jealousy
with the king his father. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

Men take up *piques* and diſpleaſures at others, and then
every opinion of the diſliked perſon muſt partake of his
ſate. *Decay of Piety.*

Out of a perſonal *pique* to thoſe in ſervice, he ſtands as a
looker-on, when the government is attacked. *Addiſon.*

2. A ſtrong paſſion.
Though he have the *pique*, and long,
'Tis ſtill for ſomething in the wrong;
As women long, when they're with child,
For things extravagant and wild. *Hudibras*, p. iii.

3. Point; meſity; punctilio.
Add long preſcription of eſtabliſh'd laws,
And *pique* of honour to maintain a cauſe,
And ſhame of change. *Dryden.*

To *PIQUE*, *v. a.* [*piquer*, Fr.]

1. To touch with envy or virulency; to put into fret.
Piqu'd by Protegeus's ſame,
From Co to Rhodes Apelles came
To ſee a rival and a friend,
Prepar'd to cenſure or commend. *Prior.*

PIS

The lady was *piqued* by her indifference, and began to
mention going away. *Female Quixote.*

2. To offend; to irritate.
Why *pique* all mortals, that affect a name? *Pope.*

A fool to pleaſure, yet a ſlave to ſame!

3. [*With the reciprocal pronoun*.] To value; to fix reputa-
tion as on a point. [*Je pique*, French.]

Children, having made it eaſy to part with what they
have, may *piquer* themſelves in being kind. *Locke.*

Men apply themſelves to two or three foreign, deal, and
which are called the learned, languages; and *piquer* themſelves
upon their ſkill in them. *Locke on Education.*

To *PIQUEER*. See *PICKER*.
PIQUEER, *n. f.* A robber; a plunderer. Rather *pickterer*.
When the guardian profeſſed to engage in faction, the word
was given, that the guardian would ſoon be ſeconded by
ſome other *pickterers* from the ſame camp. *Swift.*

PIQUET, *n. f.* [*piquet*, Fr.] A game at cards.
She commonly went up at ten,
Unleſs *piquet* was in the way.

Instead of entertaining themſelves at ombre or *piquet*, they
would writtle and pitch the bar. *Spektator.*

PIRACY, *n. f.* [*παραλασ*; *piratica*, Lat. *piraterie*, Fr. from
pirate.] The act or practice of robbing on the ſea.

Our gallants, in their ireſh gale of fortune, began to ſtun
the ſeas with their *piracies*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Now ſhall the ocean, as thy flames, be free,
From both thoſe ſates of ſtorms and *piracy*. *Waller.*

Fame ſwifter than your winged navy flies,
Sounding your name, and telling dreadful news
To all that *piracy* and rapine uſe. *Waller.*

His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their
piracies; though he practiſed the ſame trade. *Arbutnot.*

PIRATE, *n. f.* [*παραλασ*; *pirata*, Lat. *pirate*, Fr.]

1. A ſea-robber.
Wrangling *pirates* that fall out
In ſharing that which you have pill'd from me. *Shakespeare.*

Pirates all nations are to protecute, not ſo much in the
right of their own fears, as upon the band of human ſoci-
ety. *Bacon.*

Relate, if buſineſs or the thirſt of gain
Engage your journey o'er the pathleſs main,
Where ſavage *pirates* ſeck through ſeas unknown
The lives of others, vent'rous of their own. *Pope.*

2. Any robber; particularly a bookſeller who ſeizes the copies
of other men.

To *PIRATE*, *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To rob by ſea.
When they were a little got out of their former condition,
they robbed at land and *pirated* by ſea. *Arbutnot.*

Nabis poſſeſſed himſelf of the coaſt near to Sparta, and
there *pirated* outrageouſly upon all the Peloponneſian trade.
Arbutnot on Coins.

To *PIRATE*, *v. a.* [*pirater*, Fr.] To take by robbery.
They publickly advertiſed, they would *pirate* his edition. *Pope.*

PIRATICAL, *adj.* [*piraticus*, Lat. from *pirate*.] Predatory;
robbing; conſiſting in robbery.

Having gotten together ſhips and barks, ſell to a kind of
piratical trade, robbing, ſpoiling and taking priſoners the
ſhips of all nations. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The errors of the preſs were multiplied by *piratical* printers;
to not one of whom I ever gave any other encouragement,
than that of not protecuting them. *Pope.*

PISCATION, *n. f.* [*piscatus*, Lat.] The act or practice of
fiſhing.

There are extant four books of cynegeticks, or venation;
five of halieuticks, or *piscation*, commented by Ritterhuſius.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

PISCARY, *n. f.* A privilege of fiſhing. *Diſt.*

PISCATORY, *adj.* [*piscatorius*, Lat.] Relating to fiſhes.
On this monument is repreſented, in baſ-relief, Neptune
among the ſatyrs, to ſhew that this poet was the inventor of
piscatory eclogues. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

PISCIVOROUS, *adj.* [*piscis* and *v*